





The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

C. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

## THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 121 1/2 for 4s and 107 1/2 for 5s; sterling, 84 1/2 for 4s and 101 for 5s; silver bars, 158 1/2.

Silver in London, 47 1/2; consols, 93 1/2; 5s, 94 1/2; 4s, 95 1/2. United States bonds, extended, 105 1/2; 12 1/2, 105 1/2; 10 1/2, 105 1/2.

In the San Francisco Mexican dollar market yesterday morning Hale & Norcross advanced to \$1.85, causing a recovery in most of the other markets. The outside market was also firmer.

Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States when Grant was President, dropped dead yesterday at Mankato, Minn.

A serious labor riot took place at South Bend, Ind., yesterday, in which several persons were injured.

Archbishop Gibbons will probably be created a Cardinal in May.

The firm of Payne & Co., bankers of Warrenton, W. Va., made an assignment yesterday.

It is denied that German officers are being enrolled for the Chinese army.

Chinese customs funds have been unaccounted for in Montreal.

William Hale, Governor of Wyoming Territory, died last evening in Cheyenne.

E. M. Haines, temporary Speaker of the Illinois House, insists that he is permanent Speaker, and refuses to be considered otherwise.

The Mexican soldiers at Escondido, Lower California, have revolted, and massacred their commander, his wife and several citizens.

Another murder is reported from Mariposa county—an Indian killing another.

A shooting affair occurred in the office of the *Massachusetts* in New York City, yesterday, in which Robert Brewster, State Register of Voters, being fatally wounded.

Thomas Harpaly was recently killed in a snowslide at Samaria, Idaho.

Further earthquake shocks are reported from Spain.

The House of Representatives immediately adjourned yesterday upon the announcement of the death of Senator General William H. Allen.

A steamer is being built in a Philadelphia shipyard for the Venezuelan Government.

An anti-Chinese petition, containing 5,000 names, has been sent from Victoria, B. C., to Ottawa.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson is stranded on the Vancouver shore.

Trouble is again threatened in Hocking Valley, Ohio, and trouble is threatened in the Legislature of Montana assembled at Helena Monday, and both houses effected an adjournment.

George Weyer attempted suicide with a razor at Louisville, Ky., last evening.

An explosion at Geddes, N. Y., yesterday, injured seven men more or less, and caused \$100,000 damages.

Serious trouble is being caused on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad by discharged conductors and brakemen.

Governor Eaton was inaugurated at Denver, Colo., yesterday.

Secretary Tyler is to be United States Senator from Colorado.

Both houses of the Nevada Legislature will meet in joint convention to-day to elect a United States Senator.

The Tichborne claimant, just released from prison, is coming to America on a lecturing tour. The French Senate has adjourned until the 22nd inst.

Prince William of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince, is to be appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

## SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, is dead. He was born in New York, March 25, 1825. He was the grandson of General William Colfax, who commanded Washington's Life Guards in the American Revolution. Mr. Colfax's opportunities for intellectual culture in youth were exceedingly limited, and he was deterred the usual common school education. He located in northern Indiana in 1836. He was an active man, not afraid to labor, and full of energy and nervous vigor. His leisure hours he devoted to study and to reading law text-books. He made such rapid progress that he was soon qualified for admission to the bar, but he had not pursued his course of reading for that purpose. In 1845 he established at South Bend, Ind., the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, a Whig paper, which he edited for many years with mastery ability. He was Secretary of the National Convention that nominated Zachariah Taylor for the Presidency in 1848, and Secretary of the Whig National Convention of 1852. He had a seat in the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and first drew marked attention to himself by his vigorous and brave opposition to the clause prohibiting the settlement of free colored men in Indiana. He was nominated for Congress by the Whigs in 1851. Though in a strong Democratic district, he was beaten by but 216 votes. In 1854 he was elected as a Republican to Congress from the Ninth District of Indiana. He held the seat with honor and distinction up to the time he was elected as a Republican, Vice-President of the United States in 1868. Soon after his entry into Congress he delivered his famous speech upon the Kansas question, of which it is said over 500,000 copies were printed and distributed. He was three elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is admitted on all sides that he was peculiarly fitted for that important post, and he became exceedingly popular. He went out of public life under a supposed cloud in the Credit Mobilier investigations, but which would not have affected him had he been bold in facing denunciation. His moral purity had never been questioned; his character stood among the highest, but the accusations, despite a clearance by the Judiciary Committee of the House, made seemed to deeply wound his sensitive nature, and laid aside him to rest. He met them with the courage and vigor with which other men turned his side. He was inclined to think that our main capacity in the discharge of administrative functions, and as an executive officer he had very few equals. He was the friend of freedom from youth up, and never stood at any sacrifice to advocate the claims of human liberty. He was a man of warm sympathies and generous impulses, and in northern Indiana no man was more beloved or respected. His reception in California in 1865 was most enthusiastic and took on the character of a great ovation. We cannot class him as a statesman in the fullness of the term, but he was a patriotic representative of the people, and a defender of human rights. His personal magnetism was great and his influence upon the people of his district phenomenal. He was one of the most affable and courteous of men. A large share of his life labors was given to philanthropic and humanitarian schemes, and he was directed toward the unity of men in the bonds

of the common friendship of humanity. He will not rank among the greatest of the men of this era, nor will history place him among the lesser. His influence upon mankind was beneficent, and his name will be honored as that of a citizen who loved his country better than himself, but who lacked some elements of firmness and that aggressive character that, had he possessed them, would have kept him foremost among the leading men of his day.

## A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Whatever may be said of the moral of the thing, the tragic career of W. H. L. Barnes and Isaiah W. Lees, the noted detective, will excite something more than the curiosity of men. There is in human nature an irresistible disposition to admire sharp practice.

When two exceedingly shrewd lawyers attempt to outwit one another, the winner will receive a measure of applause that not to mistake, however, for approval.

In the celebrated Hill-Sharon case, on an application of the plaintiff for alimony, there was enacted in Court in San Francisco, on Monday, a scene full of dramatic interest, as the details elsewhere published disclose. Had such a story been told in fiction, it would have been dramatized and presented upon the stage, the mass of men would have pronounced it unreal and wholly improbable. But the facts give point again to the well-known proverb that truth is stranger than fiction. The humor of the whole thing is undeniable, and the most marvelous part of it is that so experienced a detective and so shrewd a lawyer should have been so sadly taken in. Neither will receive public sympathy.

The verdict of an unimpaired will be, "Served them right." There is food in the story for musing, but the lessons it teaches are too patent to demand recital now. It is the one phase of the Hill-Sharon infamy that is not vulgar and indecent in the telling. Barnes and Lees sat about to unlearn what they assumed to be an agreement between Tyler and an expert in hand-writing, by which the latter contracted for a lump sum to testify that certain disputed words in the "Dear Wife" letters were in the handwriting of Sharon, Tyler, shrewder than they, by the aid of a clerk and the expert, prepared just such a contract as it was desired to find, and the clerk sold it to Barnes for the pretty sum of \$25,000. Thereupon Barnes produces it in Court as the final and conclusive evidence of the infamy of the plaintiff's case. At this Tyler takes the stand and tells the whole story; and Barnes, convinced of its truth, acknowledges the success of the trick, confesses his defeat and withdraws the spurious contract. The wonder will continue to grow, that such a man, backed by such a detective—a salaried official of San Francisco, by the way—should not have realized at the outset that if Tyler and Gumpel had entered into any such agreement to defraud, they never would have put it in "black and white" or have taken an office clerk into their confidence. In common self-defense against each other, they would have permitted no one, other than legal allies as one of the strangest and most imprudent, and will serve to give the names of these shrewd legal geniuses as arising throughout the whole country. In the meantime Captain Lees will be brought to the bar of public inquiry to answer the question, why he, a salaried detective, should be engaged in a private transaction involving the buying of testimony. It can be replied, of course, that he was engaged in unearthing what he assumed to be a crime; but at the best it will serve to very much lower the popular estimate of detective ability as represented by Lees; and to illustrate how even an officer of that class, with a quarter century's experience to back him, may make an egregious ass of himself.

In open Court in San Francisco a young woman presents a long affidavit confessing that in the Hill-Sharon case she committed willful perjury, over and over again, and engaged in the most despicable frauds to cheat the ends of justice and despoil a rich man of his money; that it was a deliberate scheme to commit perjury, and that she was a principal in the plot, and went so far as to swear falsely over and over again in the trial. It now remains to be seen whether the young woman will be treated as perjurers should be. Her place, by her own confession, is in the State Prison. But will Nellie Brackett be punished for her infamous perjuries? By no means. We do not indulge in such luxuries in these days. Great wealth, shrewd counsel and the law's delays will keep Nellie Brackett safe outside prison walls.

Is it not about time that Eastern authorities set about to curb the playful criminality of the bruiser John L. Sullivan? At least the Associated Press agency can spare us the disgusting details of the drunken frolicsomeness and inhuman cruelty of this prize fighter. To read the dispatches of the day a stranger to the country might well conclude that Sullivan was the most important of personages, and has the freedom of the entire republic.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly by sum County Treasurers out of State funds the sums they lost by reason of the thieving of young January. It is a good bill to kill. The State cannot afford to set such a precedent, and put a premium upon dishonesty.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE ILLINOIS HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, January 13th.—Temporary Speaker E. M. Haines went to the office of the Secretary of State this morning, and was sworn in by a Notary Public as Speaker of the House. When the House met at 11 a. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker. He then delivered a long address, to prove that he was a permanent Speaker. It was a constitutional office, which could only be vacated by his voluntary resignation or impeachment. Chase was threatened for a time, but the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and in the meantime the situation will be discussed.

Serious Labor Riot in Indiana.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.), January 13th.—Yesterday the employees at the Oliver Chilled Iron Works, who had been on strike for several days, were compelled all men to quit at 10 o'clock yesterday. This morning 200 congregated in front of the gate and would not allow any one to enter. Those who tried to enter were beaten about the head and body. Officer Kelly, while trying to quiet the mob, was shot through the scalp and badly wounded. Captain El. Nier attempted to go into the office. They attacked him with clubs and stones, and he was badly hurt. He was badly hurt and locked the door. He was held a prisoner in the office, his only communication being by telephone to his wife. The men were then rescued by a detachment of the Veteran Guard of the Grand Army, and a number of the men were taken to the State Prison to be kept in custody.

LET THE COUNTRY TAKE NOTE OF THE FACT THAT the Democratic philosophy of duty and decency is now, as it has always been, a mere question of gaining partisan advantage at any cost and by any hook or crook.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat on the admission of Crook to the Union.)

## OUR OWN AND OTHER LANDS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

## United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 13th.—Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the last naval appropriation bill sent over by the House, amended by striking out all provisions for a change in existing laws. Hale said he would call it up to-morrow.

Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the bill repealing the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land Acts, and modifying the Homestead Act.

Edmonds introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint and place on the retired list of the army, one person from among those who had been in the army, and mandating the army of the United States or the General-in-Chief of said army. Edmonds expected to have the bill passed by the House, amended by striking out the provision for the immediate consideration of the bill. Every Senator, he said, would see the object, purpose and intention of the bill, and would support the President to appoint General Grant to the retired list. In its present form it obtained the majority observed in the Fitz John Porter case.

Cockrell asked that it should lie over till to-morrow.

On motion of Hawley the Senate took up the Sherman-Davis resolution.

Senator Vance spoke upon it at length. He declared that he had been drawn into the Confederacy unwillingly, but when he fought to maintain it he defended the cause of the Union.

Senator Hawley said he only presented the resolution to preserve papers of historic value. He, however, went into the correspondence to show W. Davis conspired to rule the South arbitrarily.

Senator Brown said he had been an original Successor of Davis. He was conspired to show W. Davis conspired to rule the South arbitrarily.

Consideration of the interstate commerce bill was resumed, the pending question being on Brown's amendment to the amendment of Vance.

Vance's amendment was that no railroad company be allowed to charge a higher rate of freight for a shorter haul than for a longer haul, and Brown's amendment proposed to extend this principle to all other modes of transportation.

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Barnhardt. Immense crowds, thronging the streets, followed the Veteran Guard to the factory, and great excitement prevailed.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SOUTH BEND, January 13th.—The mob obtained control of the works and caused several thousand dollars damage, but gave the factory, and great excitement prevailed.

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ELKHART (Ind.), January 13th.—In response to orders from Governor Gray, the Elkhart Veteran Guard left this morning for South Bend, to assist in suppressing the riot there.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

SOUTH BEND, January 13th.—To-night all is quiet among the strikers. There are fifteen of them in jail, and the jail is now an attack on the guards and fears rioters threaten to rescue them. The Poles acknowledge that the sole cause of the trouble is the strike, and that the strikers, though they know that there are good mechanics working in this city at less wages than they earn.

Trouble Again Imminent in Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS (O.), January 13th.—Governor Hoadly to-day issued an order for three companies of militia to be sent to Hocking valley in readiness to go into Hocking valley on short notice. From information which the Governor has received he thinks the indications are for trouble. The troops can be sent to the scene of disturbance within two hours' notice of the outbreak.

SECOND DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, January 13th.—Information comes from Hocking valley to-night that the striking miners at Shawnee have posted a notice requesting an enlist in companies to the number of 300, to take part in a grand exhibition drill at New Straitsville.

The mine is interpreted by the operators as an attack on the guards and fears rioters threaten to rescue them. The Poles acknowledge that the sole cause of the trouble is the strike, and that the strikers, though they know that there are good mechanics working in this city at less wages than they earn.

Schuyler Colfax Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), January 13th.—Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States who died in Mankato, Minn., this morning, was buried in the Catholic cemetery at St. Paul, Minn., this morning.

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